

=> fil nlbd promt wpids  
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=> s 122

L23 3 L22

=> dup rem 123

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L23

L24 3 DUP REM L23 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
ANSWER '1' FROM FILE NLDB  
ANSWER '2' FROM FILE PROMT  
ANSWER '3' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d que

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((INTRALUM? AND (BIOCOMPAT? OR PROST  
HE?)) OR STENT) AND (CARBON DIOXIDE OR CO2) AND (DETOX? O  
R (TOXIC OR SOLVENT? OR MONOMER? OR POLYMER?(2A) (INITIAT?  
OR CATAL?) OR OLIGOMER?)(2A) REMOV?)  
L23 3 SEA L22  
L24 3 DUP REM L23 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 124 bib ab 1-3

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 3 COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 97:239261 NLDB  
TI New developments in biocompatible surface treatments  
SO The BBI Newsletter, (1 Jun 1997) Vol. 20, No. 6.  
ISSN: 1049-4316.  
PB American Health Consultants Inc.  
DT Newsletter  
LA English  
WC 1070

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN 1999:148918 PROMT  
TI Advances in the skin trade.(includes related article on Molecular  
Geodesics Inc's efforts to develop porous, protective, defensive  
biomimetic shielding)(bioengineered living artificial tissue)  
AU Morrison, Gale  
SO Mechanical Engineering-CIME, (Feb 1999) Vol. 121, No. 2, pp. 40(4).  
ISSN: 0025-6501.  
PB American Society of Mechanical Engineers  
DT Newsletter  
LA English  
WC 2711  
\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*  
AB Bioengineers are growing living artificial tissue to repair the damage  
from burns and chronic wounds.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 American Society of Mechanical Engineers

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
AN 2004-430958 [40] WPIDS  
CR 2004-389294 [36]; 2004-410697 [38]; 2004-418998 [39]; 2004-439556 [41]  
DNN N2004-340807 DNC C2004-161302  
TI Production of a **biocompatible intraluminal prosthesis**, e.g. for use as a **stent**, comprises immersing polymeric material containing toxic materials in a densified **carbon dioxide** composition to absorb toxic materials in the composition.  
DC A14 A17 A28 A96 B07 D22 P32  
IN DESIMONÉ, J M; WILLIAMS, M S  
PA (DESI-I) DESIMONE J M; (WILL-I) WILLIAMS M S; (SYNE-N) SYNECOR LLC  
CYC 106  
PI US 2004098120 A1 20040520 (200440)\* 7  
WO 2004047873 A2 20040610 (200440) EN  
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS  
LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP  
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG  
PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ  
VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW  
ADT US 2004098120 A1 Provisional US,2002-426126P 20021114, US 2003-662621  
20030915; WO 2004047873 A2 WO 2003-US33644 20031023  
PRAI US 2002-426126P 20021114; US 2003-662621 20030915  
AB US2004098120 A UPAB: 20040629  
**NOVELTY** - Producing a **biocompatible intraluminal prosthesis** comprises:  
(a) providing an **intraluminal prosthesis** having a portion formed from polymeric material containing toxic material(s);  
(b) immersing the polymeric material in a densified **carbon dioxide** composition; and  
(c) removing the densified **carbon dioxide** composition containing the toxic materials.  
**DETAILED DESCRIPTION** - Producing a **biocompatible intraluminal prosthesis** comprises:  
(a) providing an **intraluminal prosthesis** having a portion formed from polymeric material containing toxic material(s);  
(b) immersing the polymeric material in a densified **carbon dioxide** composition so that the toxic materials are absorbed by the densified **carbon dioxide** composition; and  
(c) removing the densified **carbon dioxide** composition containing the toxic materials.  
**USE** - For producing a **biocompatible intraluminal prosthesis**, e.g. a **stent** (claimed).  
**ADVANTAGE** - The invention utilizes densified **carbon dioxide** to remove toxic materials.  
**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S)** - The figure shows a flowchart of operations for impregnating polymeric material with pharmacological agents.  
Dwg.1/1

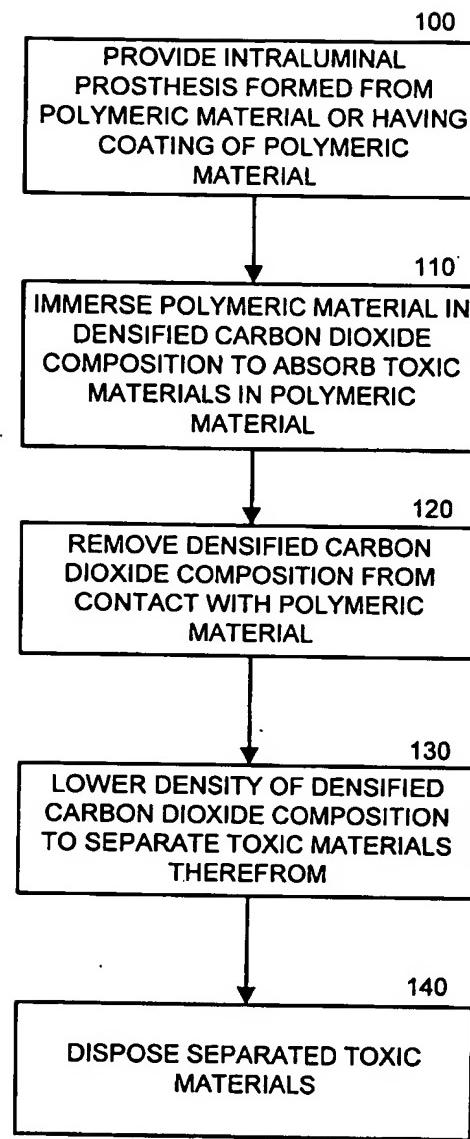


Fig. 1